

Trabue & Friend,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SIXTH STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1848.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

Rugs and Oil Cloths.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange.
Louisville, January 1, 1843

15 BARRELS Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by
[Jan. 1, 1848] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.....FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 6, 1848.

The Senate was opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, the Annual Report of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement. The reading was dispensed with—the usual number of copies ordered to be printed, and the report referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen, as composing the committee of Apportionment: Messrs. Gray, James, Walker, Hardin, Thurman, Hobbs, Todd, Speed Smith, Young and Hawkins. Mr. GRAY asked to be excused from acting as Chairman of said committee, as being a young member of the Senate, there were other members better qualified to discharge its duties than himself, whereupon the Speaker appointed Mr. Robert S. Todd, as Chairman of said committee.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Walker, Evans and Bramlette, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. HARDIN, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill, entitled an act for the benefit of the Officers and Soldiers in the war with Mexico. The second and third readings of the bill were dispensed with, and it was then passed.

Also—the petition of Elizabeth Voris, with the opinion that it should be rejected.

Mr. ENGLISH thought the prayer of the petition should be granted. It asked the passage of a law authorizing her to sell a tract of land, containing only thirteen acres, left by her husband at his death. He was aware that there existed a law providing for such cases, but the land here involved, is of but little value, and by the usual procedure in such cases, the whole amount would be expended in costs of suit. The petitioner is offered a fair price for the land, and if permitted to sell, is willing to become responsible to her children for the amount she receives. The principle upon which the petition was rejected he acknowledged correct, but his hope for its being granted was the small amount involved. The petitioner is poor and has several children, and he feels that to benefit and assist her, in this case, he would be justifiable in departing from the usual course, and hopes the prayer of the petition will be granted.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the petition rejected.

Also—an act to amend an act, approved January, 1813, entitled, an act authorizing the Auditor to correct certain mistakes.

The nature of the bill being explained by Mr. Hardin, which is, simply authorizing the Auditor to refund any money which may have been paid for land improperly forfeited for taxes, the further readings were dispensed with and the bill passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of John U. Watson and Pemberton Cave; readings dispensed with, and the bill passed.

Also—a bill granting a change of venue to Benj. All, indicted in the Jefferson Circuit Court for passing counterfeit money; second and third readings being dispensed with, the bill was passed.

Mr. WALKER from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill authorizing Rice Maxey to import certain slaves into this State; second and third readings being dispensed with, and the bill passed.

Mr. BOYD demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. WALKER stated the object of the bill to be the restoring of the family to the husband and father. Mr. Maxey, owning the husband, had purchased the wife and children for the purpose of having the family together and as the committee was unanimous in reporting the bill, he hoped it would pass. Yeas, 26—Nays 9; so the bill was passed.

A message from the House by the Secretary, announcing the passage of certain bills and resolutions and asking the concurrence of the Senate to the same.

Mr. WALKER from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill authorizing L. D. Berry of Hickman county, to import certain slaves into this State; readings dispensed with, and passed.

Mr. BOYD from the committee on Religion, reported the petition of Thos. Deacon, praying a divorce, with the opinion that it should be rejected; concurred in.

Also, the petition of Elizabeth A. Deacon, praying a divorce, with the opinion that it should be rejected; concurred in.

Mr. WALL from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the benefit of the Officers and Soldiers in the War with Mexico.

Mr. WALL said that the bill proposed to exempt those individuals from military duty, for the future, unless in case of insurrection or rebellion. It was usual to manifest feelings of gratitude to the soldier, but this bill not only accomplished that, but it also conferred benefit upon them. The military service required by law was onerous and burdensome, and those whom the bill proposed to relieve from it, had performed arduous camp duty in the war—their drill was perfected on the bloody plain of Buena Vista and other battle fields, and if the military system was to be kept up, which he thought doubtful, it should be done by those citizens who remained at home whilst the brave volunteers were fighting on the plains of Mexico. He could see no use in keeping them subject to the Militia Law of our State—nothing would be added to their military discipline and knowledge, and he hoped the bill under consideration would be adopted.

Mr. W. having concluded, the further readings of the bill were dispensed with, and then unanimously passed.

Mr. HOBBS submitted the following joint resolution, and the rule requiring it to lie on the table one day, having been suspended, it was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Second Auditor be directed to instruct the Commissioners of tax for this Commonwealth, for the future, along with their reports to return separate and perfect lists of the blind, and of the deaf and dumb in their respective districts.

Mr. ENGLISH asked to withdraw the petition of Elizabeth Voris; granted.

Leave was granted to introduce the following bills:

To Mr. HAWKINS, a bill for the benefit of Presly Stewart, of Kenton county; referred.

To Mr. ENGLISH, a bill to amend an act, entitled, "an act to protect the rights of married women," approved Feb. 23d, 1846; referred.

To Mr. THOMAS, a bill to amend the road laws of Campbell county; referred.

Orders of the Day.

A bill from the House, changing the name of Francis Trimble, of Crittenden county, to that of

Francis Ford; also, the name of Jerdenia Hawkins, to that of Jerdenia Hodge; also, the name of Wm. C. Denning, to that of Charles Galaway; also, the name of Sarah Jane David, of Union county, to that of Sarah Jane Mason; also, the name of Kitty Jane Seagraves, of Allen county, to that of Kitty Jane Read, was read the first time; the further readings being dispensed with, the bill was then passed.

H. R. bill for the benefit of the clerks of the Union County and Circuit Courts; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

H. R. bill changing the time of holding the April term of the Union County Court; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

H. R. bill changing the names of Elijah Hise Marrs, Chas. Warren Marrs and Wm. O. Butler Marrs, to those of Elijah Hise Greathouse, Chas. Warren Greathouse and Wm. O. Butler Greathouse; second reading dispensed with, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

H. R. bill incorporating the town of West Point, in Hardin county; second reading dispensed with, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

H. R. bill for the benefit of Edward B. Gibson of Simpson county; second reading dispensed with, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

H. R., bill establishing two election precincts in Knox county; second reading dispensed with, and referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

H. R., bill to legalize the proceedings of the November term of the Pulaski County Court; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

H. R., bill to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to Graves county and an additional constable to Logan county; second reading dispensed with, and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

H. R., bill for the benefit of "Southern College," at Bowlinggreen; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

H. R., bill to change the names of Joel R. Alcock and family of Warren county; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

A joint resolution from the House, appointing a committee of five from the House, and three from the Senate, to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and report its condition, &c., was adopted.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson.

Journal read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Pratt, Johnston, T. D. Brown, D. P. White, Barlow, Blanton, Rowling, Judd, Cavan and Chilton, which were referred to appropriate committees.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS—a bill to establish the county of Taylor; read twice, when

Mr. D. P. WHITE said he did not design to detain the House long on this matter; but felt it to be his duty to make a full statement of the facts concerning it, as he deemed it a matter of importance. He accordingly submitted to the House all the statistics in regard to the population, area, taxable property, &c., and the great inconvenience to which a portion of the people to be included in the new county, had formerly been subjected. He concluded by expressing his determination to vote for the bill, and his desire that it might now be passed.

Mr. HUGHES said he did not wish to be understood as opposing the bill, but he desired time to examine more minutely the statistics, and to acquaint himself with the merits of it. He therefore moved that the bill be committed to the committee of the Whole, and that it be made the special order for Monday next; lost.

Mr. TOWLES said he had no disposition to oppose the bill; but it was a matter that he had not examined and was yet wholly unacquainted with its merits. He hoped it might be deferred a short time for the purpose of giving the members time to examine it. He should vote for the bill, if it was the wish of the people immediately concerned in the matter, that it should pass, for they were the best judges of their own wants; but he was not disposed to vote for a matter that would create new expenses for the people, unless he could have proper time to acquaint himself with its merits. He hoped the matter would be postponed.

Mr. HARDY could assure the gentleman that it was no hasty legislation; that it was a proposition which had long been agitated by the people and they were now prepared for it. It had been before previous legislatures of which he had been a member, and he now understood that the action of this House had been anticipated, and that the people had commenced the erection of their public buildings. It was his desire that the House should act upon the matter now.

Mr. COMBS said it was known that he was, and had long been a conservative, and was opposed to innovations and hasty legislation; but this matter had been investigated at the last session, and he desired to know if this House was to wait for the purpose of having remonstrances brought here; he thought not, and the sooner the House passed the bill, the better. He adverted to the fact of his having passed through the district on a former occasion, and of his acquaintance with it and the people.

Mr. GARNETT moved to commit to the Judiciary committee; lost.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. White, Barlow and Wintersmith, when

Mr. HUGHES moved to make it the special order of the House for Saturday next; carried.

Mr. COMBS, of the Judiciary committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the Judge of the 2nd Judicial District; it was ordered to its third reading, when

Mr. COMBS moved to dispense with the further reading, and on that motion,

Mr. SOERY said he thought when this bill was sent to the committee, it was for the purpose of giving him time to write to his constituents, who were the persons immediately concerned, and get an expression of their wishes. He had not been allowed that time, and he could not now vote for the bill. At the last session of the Legislature, of which he was a member, a bill was passed, allowing this Judge another year, in addition to the time previously given him, to move into the district. He was now told by his constituents, that if he did not feel willing to move among them, they did not want him to be their Judge. He had no feeling against him on party grounds, but he believed he should carry out the wish of his constituents, by voting against the time being further increased. He desired that the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. Price,) would state what he had heard a gentleman from the district say upon the question.

Mr. PRICE said, the gentleman's name he did not recollect, but he said "that Judge Brown had failed to attend to his Courts, and that the people were now opposed to giving him further time."

The matter was further explained by Messrs. Combs, Stevens, Hughes and Towles, when

Mr. SOERY moved to strike out two years and insert six months—and on a division of the question, the House refused to strike out.

The third reading of the bill was then dispensed with, and the bill passed.

Mr. COMBS, a bill providing for taking the depositions of soldiers who have gone to Mexico; read and passed.

Also—a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act concerning the action of replevin; read, when

The bill was discussed and explained by Messrs. Combs, Wintersmith, Towles and Hardy.

Mr. TOWLES moved to commit to the Judiciary committee, and to have the usual number of copies printed; carried.

Mr. COMBS reported against the petition of James T. Mercer; agreed to.

Also—against the petition of Silas T. Yeager; agreed to.

Also—against the petition of Rachael L. Jett; agreed to.

Also—against the petition of Andrew Lovelace; agreed to.

Also—a bill to amend the laws of the town of Bowlinggreen; read and passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of James T. Pettus; read and passed.

Mr. TOWLES, a bill for the benefit of G. H. Robinson, and for other purposes; read and passed.

Select Committees.

Mr. HANSON, a bill for the benefit of Amanda Hutchinson and her children; read and passed.

Mr. SMITH, a bill giving the action of trespass to the widow and infant heirs of persons killed; read and referred.

Mr. FLOYD, a bill to amend the road law in the county of Trimble; read and passed.

Orders of the Day.

Mr. WINTERSMITH had unanimous consent to report at this time, a bill concerning the election of Electors for President and Vice President; read.

This bill was discussed by Messrs. Gaines, Hardy, Wintersmith, and T. D. Brown, and after being amended, was passed.

Mr. T. D. BROWN reported the bill with amendments, providing for taking the sense of the people as to the propriety of calling a convention.

The amendments proposed by the committee were discussed by Messrs. Hughes, Christopher, T. D. Brown, Speed, Hardy, Garnett, Bowling, Combs, Wintersmith, Headley and Newell, when the third reading was dispensed with, and the bill as amended, passed, on the call for the Yeas and Nays, *nemo con.*

Mr. BARLOW moved to take up the Senate resolutions to fire a national salute on the 8th of January, (the resolutions were published in Senate proceedings of Wednesday) which being seconded,

Mr. COMBS offered to amend by adding, and to fire one hundred guns on the 22d of February, in honor of Gen. Washington and the brilliant victory achieved by Major Gen. Zachary Taylor at Buena Vista, which, together with the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. HAGGARD offered the following:

Resolved, That the ex-members of this House shall be allowed to enter within the bar of this House when invited by any member present; adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

From the Henderson Kentuckian.

WHIG MEETING IN DAVIESS.

We have received the proceedings of a meeting of the Whigs of Daviess county, at the Court House on Monday the 13th December, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Whig State Convention &c. The proceedings came to hand after our form was nearly made up and we are therefore obliged to condense some and exclude other parts of them in order to get them in this week.

The first resolution recommends the 22d February, as the time for holding the Convention.

The others are as follows:

Resolved, That we have observed with great admiration the dignified course pursued by the Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON of Henderson (whose name stands prominently before the people of Kentucky for Governor.)

Resolved, That the Gubernatorial Candidacy is a position which should not be sought or obtained by any system of improper management whatever, but should be the free will offering of the people.

Resolved, That in Mr. Dixon we recognize a gentleman whose great eloquence, ability, and devotion to correct principle will render him at once available before the people as a candidate and efficient in the executive chair.

Here follow the names of Delegates.

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the proposition to hold a National Convention of the Whig party, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and that our delegates be authorized to appoint delegates to said Convention and Electors for this State.

Resolved, That although Mr. Dixon is our first choice we will support the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the South Kentuckian, Louisville Journal and Frankfort Commonwealth.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE W. TRIPLETT, Chm'n.

WILLIAM B. WALL, Sec'y.

From the Kentucky Tribune.

At a meeting of a large number of the Whigs of Casey county, held in the town of Liberty, on the 15th day of December, 1847, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the State Whig Convention, to be held in the town of Frankfort, on the 22d day of February, 1848, HIRAM THOMAS, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. B. GRAY, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, on motion of Dr. John P. Wilson, a committee of three, consisting of Winston Bowman, Dr. John P. Wilson and Dr. John M. Rife, was appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee retired for a short time, and upon their return, reported, through the Chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That George Dry, Jr., Thomas Speed, William Purdum, Jas. Land, Robert Thomas, Isaac Thomas, George C. Rife, Richard Portman, Wm. B. Tucker, Henry Goss, William Woodson, Ben. Jenkins, John Humphrey, Col. Winston Bowman, Dr. S. M. Rigney, Hiram Thomas, Esq., Benjamin Dawson, Dr. John P. Wilson, Alfred Goode, Ambrose Ward, W. Land, and Joel Murphy, be appointed delegates to attend said convention, and that they be instructed to support the Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON, as a candidate of the Whig party, for the office of Governor of the State of Kentucky, and the Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That this meeting, preferring measures to men, principles to partialities, do now, as we have heretofore done, prefer the Hon. HENRY CLAY, the sage, patriot, statesman and orator, before all others, as the candidate for the Whig party for President of the United States in 1848, and the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, distinguished alike for his talents, probity and genuine attachment to Whig Principles, as a candidate for the office of Vice President.

Resolved, That the editors of the Kentucky Tribune, Louisville Journal, Frankfort Commonwealth, and Lexington Observer and Reporter, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Asa Bryant, the meeting adjourned.

HIRAM THOMAS, Chm'n.

W. B. GRAY, Sec'y.

Correspondence of the North American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1847.

He who undertakes to array all the inconsistencies and discrepancies and speciousness of the Executive message, has no ordinary task before him, and one of which the public is likely to weary before the labor is half discharged. But it is an important duty with the press to keep these facts before the country, that they may be treasured up in judgment against this corrupt administration, when the day of reckoning comes.

I have shown, by former citations from the message, that a system had been adopted in the public departments, to misrepresent the condition of our affairs, and to give a false coloring to all transactions connected with the war, that were likely to operate prejudicially upon those charged with the responsibility of the government.

Even at the hazard of trying the patience of my readers, I must produce one other extract to illustrate and substantiate the charge of general unfairness in that precious document.

To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the present and the next fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1849, a further loan, in aid of the ordinary revenues of the government, will be necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the Treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about sixteen million five hundred thousand dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars.

The President tells Congress he requires "eighteen millions five hundred thousand dollars for the remainder of the present fiscal year;" but if the duty on tea and coffee be imposed and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made, as recommended, then the loan may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars. That is to say, he allows one million and a half of dollars to be derived from the tax on tea and coffee and the graduation of the prices of the land. I presume no one will dispute the correctness of this assumption.

Now let us see what Mr. Secretary Walker says in his statement of these two sources of revenue. I have not his report before me, but I can hardly be mistaken as to the facts. He has the difficult duty to discharge of parading assets for a bankrupt concern—one by the way, in which he has had no little experience. He declares, that the duty on tea and coffee will yield three millions, and the graduation of the lands an additional million—making in all four millions of contingent revenue.

If this estimate be true, then, in the event of the President's recommendation being carried out, a loan of only fourteen millions and a half would be necessary, instead of seventeen millions as stated by the Executive. Again, if Congress should follow the advice of the President and tax tea and coffee, graduate the price of lands and grant his minimum loan of seventeen millions, according to the figures of Mr. Walker, he would receive twenty one millions into the Treasury, or two and a half millions more than the maximum loan of eighteen millions and a half, which is predicated upon the hypothesis, that tea and coffee will not be taxed and that there will be no graduation.

The President could not have been deceived as to the facts, when he penned his annual message. They are too specifically and minutely stated to have been matter of conjecture, and if they were, his offence would be no less criminal. The inference is, therefore, inevitable, that he either mistrusted the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury or that he misrepresented them intentionally. There can be no escape from one or other conclusion. And now in what light is this Government placed before the eyes of the world, by such acts from its highest and most honored Department? What faith can be attached to statements from a source in which the most unsuspected truth and integrity should reside? Let the great jury of public opinion furnish the answer. My own conviction is that truth has been unscrupulously sacrificed to the Moloch of party.

It is currently stated, that the printers to Congress, Messrs. Wendell & Van Benthuyssen, will not be able to sustain themselves at the contract rates. This was fully expected after the announcement of the bids at the last session, and was predicted by one who had long and practical experience on the public work. I am not informed what course the contractors design to pursue. They may appeal to Congress as others have done before, to supply the deficiency or loss, if any has been incurred, or they may return the contracts and ask to be relieved from the liability, which in equity ought to be granted. So far as I am competent to judge, the work thus far has been well and promptly executed. In the event of these parties abandoning the contract (which I have the authority for asserting,) it would follow most probably, that the printing of the House would go to Messrs. Gales & Seaton or some other Whig establishment, and that of the Senate to Messrs. Blair & Rives or Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss. If Messrs. Wendell & Van Benthuyssen have suffered actual loss in the contract, they have surely a better claim for reparation than the Union had, when it was voted a pleasant *douceur* of some thirty or forty thousand dollars, to which I did not except for one, as there was a precedent on record, but, which I may say, would have been "more honored in the breach, than the observance."

There was little proposed, and less done, in Congress to-day. In both branches the death of Gen. Hamer, of Ohio, was announced—in the Senate by Mr. Allen, happily and feelingly.

Mr. Crittenden, in one of his most eloquent appeals, advocated the publication of the remaining writings of Mr. Madison, alluding, in a touching manner, to the claims of his venerable relic—one of the few now surviving who participated in the scenes of the brightest and purest days of the Republic. If any case before Congress is entitled to its sympathy and respect, this is it; and I cannot forego the opportunity of expressing the hope that a similar case, that of Mrs. Hamilton, will be united with it, and made the subject of immediate and satisfactory action. A proceeding like this would stand out in bold and beautiful relief to the bitterness and asperity of political legislation, and would shed a halo over the first session of the thirteenth Congress. Let it be taken up and carried through at the opening of the New Year—it will be an appropriate heing of the New Year—it will be an appropriate heing, this work of benevolent justice, and it will carry substantial consolation to the hearts of two of those patriotic matrons, whom the country regards as among its highest jewels, and whom it reverences with the affection of offspring.

In my letter of the 20th, reciting the list of appointees by the Clerk of the House, the name of "J. A. Clay," appears, instead of J. H. Clay Mudd. The correction is necessary as the statement might lead to wrong inferences.

Mr. Webster continued the argument in the New York case, referred to in previous letters. It was one of his powerful demonstrations, lucid and vigorous, without display, but exhibiting vast research.

INDEPENDENT.

GENERAL AGENT.

WILLIAM F. LEATHERS,

General Newspaper Agent, and Collector of every description of Claims placed in his hands, RESPECTFULLY informs those requiring such services formed, that he will take charge of any claims for collection in Kentucky, whether for Newspapers, Lawyers, Merchants, or Clerks. He will ride constantly, and during the season visit every part of the State, and make faithful and prompt returns.

REFER TO—J. Swigert, J. C. Herndon, Esq., Frankfort, Ky. A. G. Hodges, William Tanner, 755-17

March 30, 1847.

Frankfort Advertisements.

FRANKFORT SHOE STORE,

(Sign of the Big Boot.)

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his old customers and visitors generally, to his large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, All of which were bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Also, a good stock of Gentlemen's fine CALF HOOTS and BROGANS, (of my own manufacture,) together with a large stock of

HATS AND CAPS, Of the latest styles. The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell low for cash.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

MANSION HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STS., FRANKFORT.

NELSON SHIELDS

HAS purchased this large and well constructed Hotel, and having thoroughly repaired and refitted it, is now ready to receive and accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

WEISIGER HOUSE,

BY THOS. S. THEOBALDS, Frankfort, Kentucky.

HARRY I. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND DEAL

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 7, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceeding, can be had for four cents per copy.

The Whig members of the Legislature met at the Capitol last night, and with great unanimity fixed the 22d of February as the day for holding the Convention at Frankfort, to nominate Whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

CORRECTION.—The leave to bring in a bill reported in Wednesday's proceedings to Mr. Moore, should be read to Mr. JOHNSON.

The Whig members of the Georgia Legislature, have nominated Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency. They recommend a State Convention, to select a Taylor Electoral Ticket. Mr. CRAWFORD was present, and made an animated speech in favor of Gen. Taylor.

The Northern Bank of Kentucky has declared a half yearly dividend of four and a half per cent.

The President of the United States has nominated JOHN ROWAN, of Kentucky, to the vacant Chargeship at Naples.

We are requested to say that the Steamboat GREY EAGLE, is now making a trip to Pittsburgh, but will resume her regular trips between this place and Cincinnati, on Friday, January 14th inst., leaving this place thereafter on her usual days.

Our friend of the Georgetown Herald, complains that the Daily Commonwealth does not reach him regularly. It is mailed to him every morning, and should reach him by due course of mail, on the evening of the day it is published. We are unable to account for the failure.

Mr. CLAY arrived at Washington City on the 3d inst.

JAMES HARPER, of the firm of Harper & Brothers, and formerly Mayor of the city of New York, died at his residence in that city on the 3d inst.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Larue county, held on the 27th of December, delegates were appointed to a Convention to be held in this place on the 8th of January. The Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE is recommended as a suitable candidate for Governor, and DAVID MERIWETHER, for Lieut. Governor.

The Democrats of Monroe, recommend D. MERIWETHER for Governor and J. G. HARDY of Barren, for Lieut. Governor.

We are gratified to learn that our friend W. D. VERTRESS, Esq., of Hardin, who was wounded in one of the battles near the city of Mexico, has returned home, and has entirely recovered from his wounds. He bore himself with great gallantry in the Army, and will no doubt be heartily welcomed home.

WRIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Maysville, held a meeting on the 1st inst., and appointed delegates to attend the Gubernatorial Convention. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we leave our said delegates untrammelled, in their discretion to select the most available men of the Whig party, as candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, hereby pledging our cordial support to the nominees of said convention.

The Whigs of Washington held a meeting on the same day. They express a preference for Archd. DIXON, for Governor, and express the opinion that the Whig members of the Legislature should, at an early day, designate some time and place for holding the Convention.

We have received from Colonel ALLEN, a copy of the "Catalogue of the officers and students of the Kentucky Military Institute, for 1847." This Institute was established as a State Institution by an act of the Legislature, approved January 20th, 1847. So that upon the new organization, it is now entering upon the second year of official existence. By the terms of the act of incorporation, the power of appointing Visitors is vested in the Governor, and all cadets are commissioned by him. The success of the Institute has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its friends, and from all indications, the sphere of its usefulness will be very greatly extended during the present year.

There are now one hundred Cadets in attendance, which we understand is very nearly as many as can be accommodated at present, though extensive and commodious barracks will be erected early this spring, sufficient for the accommodation of sixty-four more than are now at the Institute. That the new barracks will be speedily tenanted, we have no doubt.

The professors are gentlemen of high character and qualifications. The superintendent, Col. ALLEN, is a graduate of West Point—a ripe scholar, a fine tactician, and a true gentleman.

We ask the attention of those interested, to the advertisement of Mr. McCONNICKIN, Daguerreotypist. His rooms are in the new building, on the corner opposite the Weisiger House. He is well skilled in the delicate art, and his pictures are not surpassed by any we have ever seen.

The ALLEGHANIANs give a concert at the Mansion House, on Saturday evening next. We bespeak for them a crowded house.

"GONE TO GRASS."—The latest illustration of this phrase, according to the Worcester Palladium, is Speaker Winthrop's assignment of Mr. Palfrey to the committee on agriculture.

Gubernatorial Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky, held in the Capitol, on the evening of the 6th of January, 1848, WILLIAM K. WALL, Esq., was called to the Chair, and CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH, appointed Secretary.

On motion of B. E. GREY, Esq., the following preamble and resolution was adopted, viz:

Inasmuch as it is represented that a difference of opinion exists amongst the Whig press of Kentucky as to the time of holding the Whig Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor; and since it appears that a very large majority of the counties in which delegates have been selected to that body have indicated the 22d of February next as the most convenient and suitable day—Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Whig members of the General Assembly of Kentucky, That we recommend to the Whigs of the State that the Gubernatorial Convention assemble in the town of Frankfort on the 22d day of February next.

On motion of T. D. BROWN, Esq., the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we, the Whig members of the Legislature, and others of the Whig party here assembled, desiring to see harmony and unanimity prevail in the Whig ranks, do most respectfully beg leave to recommend to the Whigs of the several counties of the State, the propriety and expediency of sending delegates to the Whig Convention as little trammelled as possible by instructions to vote for their respective favorites, and that the delegations be instructed only to vote for the most suitable and available men as our candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, without any reference to personal preferences, or the aggrandizement of particular favorites.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. K. WALL, Ch'm.
CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH, Sec'y.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Correspondent of the Louisville Courier.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 3, S. P. M.

SENATE.

The bill providing for the clothing of the Volunteers, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to raise ten new regiments laid over from Friday, being the next in order came up.

Mr. Cass was in favor of its immediate passage. Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone, to hear Mr. Calhoun on his resolutions, which provoked an animated debate. The bill was then laid over till Wednesday, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Hudson, of Mass., advising the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, and relinquishing indemnity, providing the convention settle old claims. Motion to lay on the table was negatived by a vote of 34 to 125. The resolution was finally killed by a vote of 41 to 137. Mr. Houston's amendment, to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Scott, declaring the war unnecessary, and begun by the President, was adopted—yeas 85, nays 81.

The resolution, as amended, lies over, according to rule.

The House then adjourned.

MEXICAN NEWS.—FURTHER FROM JALAPA.—We copy the following interesting letter from the N. O. Picayune of the 24th ult:

JALAPA, Dec. 5, 1847.
The 3d regiment of Kentucky volunteers, with which I came up, and the 4th regiment from the same State, arrived here on Friday last, the 3d inst., and are now encamped three miles above the city. The Indiana and Tennessee regiments arrived several days before us, and left yesterday for Perote. The two Kentucky regiments leave to-morrow, and I may say, without exaggeration, that a finer body of volunteers than the division which Gen. Butler leads into the interior has never trod Mexican soil. Of the 3d Kentucky, accompanying them as I do, I can speak more particularly. The rank and file are from the best materials in the State, and the officers, field and staff and of the line, are gentlemen of the highest intelligence and soldierly bearing. Col. Thompson, of the 3d, who, being senior colonel, commands the brigade composed of the two Kentucky regiments, has been Lieutenant Governor of his State and is a fine specimen of the Kentucky gentleman; Lieut. Col. Crittenden, the son of the distinguished Senator of that name, all know as the talented and efficient aid of Gen. Taylor on the bloody field of Buena Vista. The major of the regiment, Mr. Breckenridge, is a lawyer of high standing, and, although a Democrat of the straightest sect, has very nearly been elected to Congress in his district, notwithstanding that, politically, there was a strong majority against him. From this your readers will infer his calibre. I could follow up the officers of the regiment down to the lowest lieutenant, and there is not a single one of which the State will have reason to be ashamed. To-morrow the brigade under Col. Thompson leaves for Perote, and is accompanied by Gen. Butler. The General has written to Gen. Scott, informing him that he will await orders at Puebla. Each regiment has a burning desire to be pushed forward to the capital as soon as possible, that it may have an opportunity of taking part in any new expedition; but it is probable Gen. Scott will order the whole division to remain at Puebla, where supplies are more readily obtained, until the troops are thoroughly instructed.

Rumors of peace are circulating in the camp here and obtain credit in high quarters. Upon what grounds they obtain belief I know not; but after conversing with a gentleman who has resided in Mexico over twenty years, and the greater part of that time in the city, I am convinced such reports are premature, if not to be utterly discredited. Instead of expecting a peace he anticipates a national insurrection, and is confident that Santa Anna, who is still at Tehuacan, looks for some such event, and is waiting for an opportunity to ripen or take advantage of it. My informant perhaps goes to the other extreme. We all know how vainly the adored military chieftain of the French looked for a national insurrection to protect their capital, and expel the invaders, when the allies crossed the Rhine and forced him to retire, inch by inch. The people of Mexico are infinitely less capable of such energetic patriotism, and have few inducements to make the effort.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court assembled—Present, MARSHALL, Chief Justice, and BRECK and SIMPSON, Judges.

Thursday, January 6, 1848.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Gill v. Gore, judgment, McCracken affirmed.
Kirtley v. Bull, judgment, Boone affirmed.
Chenoweth v. Dickinson, decree, Louisville; affirmed.
Reid v. Berger, decree, Louisville; reversed.

ORDERS.

Speed's Ex'r. v. Nelson's Ex'r., decree, General Court; affirmed.
Brooks's Ex'r. v. Name, decree, General Court; affirmed.
Stucker v. Ritchie, decree, Scott; affirmed.
Hughes v. Peck, decree, Bourbon; affirmed.
Rame v. Duran, decree, Bourbon; affirmed.
Hibler v. Crose, decree, Bourbon; non-suit.

MARRIED.

In this town on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. James W. Goodman, Mr. JOHN W. WALLACE to Miss NANCY W. FRANKLIN, daughter of Mr. M. Franklin, all of this place.

An address delivered before the "Frankfort Athenaeum," by Col. C. S. TODD, late Minister to Russia.

[Published by request of the Athenaeum.]

"RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS."

(CONTINUED.)

The Army of Russia exceeds in numbers, that of any power in Europe. The regular force, which in 1841, was nearly 1,000,000, has been reduced to 700,000, of these 100, to 150,000, are employed on the frontier of the Caucasus; 50,000 constitute the Imperial Guard at St. Petersburg, and the rest are stationed among the interior Governments of this vast Empire. The Emperor readily avails himself of the improvements introduced into other countries, in the equipments of this, his great hobby, and it appears to be an object of great solicitude to keep pace with the condition of the French Troops. The Army is recruited from time to time, according to the Emperors opinion of the public exigencies, by a requisition upon the Nobility for a certain per cent. from the Peasantry, and such an amount as he may choose to raise from the crown Peasants. Military Colonies, are maintained in the interior particularly in the direction of the Black Sea, where the soldiers are exercised in the winter, and assist their families during the summer in the cultivation of the crown lands. For muscular energy and intelligence, the Russian soldiers do not compare favorably with the French or American; but in the precision of the military movements, especially on parade, they are superior to any other troops. Their firmness and constancy under a murderous fire, have been attested on many of the best fought fields in Europe; whether under Suwarrow, in Italy, or Benningsen and Platoff in Germany, or Kutosof and Barclay de Tolly. No adequate conception can be formed in this country, of the brilliancy of an imperial review of 50 to 100,000 Regulars at the summer encampment. The Army in two opposing divisions, executes all the supposed operations of a real campaign. To these exercises, I was always invited by the Emperor, and during 1845, witnessed the combination of 100,000 men, of which 20,000 were Cavalry, each Regiment with a different Major, and horses of different colors, though each horse in a Regiment was precisely alike. These horses are taught to move at the sound of music, from a walk to a trot, then to a gallop, and thence back to a walk, always marking time. I should scarcely venture to state these facts, if some visitor to St. Petersburg had not published a similar account.

I beg leave in this place, to read an extract from my despatch, No. 61, addressed to the Department of State, in September, 1845, in which my views as to the value of Flying Artillery, and suggestions as to our Naval force, were placed in the possession of our Government before the commencement of the present War with Mexico.

"I add a copy of sundry notes from Aid de Camp Gen. Count Orloff, inviting me to the military reviews during the month of June, July and August, in which 100,000 troops were engaged. Prince Charles of Russia, and the brother of the King of Holland, who married a sister of the Empress, attended these reviews. It was a gratifying spectacle to witness, as I did from an eminence, a line of troops extending two miles on my right, and an equal distance on my left, in a plain so level that I could see the smoke of the Artillery upon each of the distant flanks, and the exercises were closed by a magnificent display in three columns, one of 75,000 Infantry, a battalion deep and extending more than a mile; another of 200 pieces of Artillery, and the other of 20,000 Cavalry, of 25 Regiments, each with a different uniform and horses of different colors, though the horses of the same Regiment were precisely alike. I was impressed by the richness of the uniforms of the Cavalry Regiments, as well as by the action and discipline of the horses; by the remarkable precision with which the Infantry moved, and most of all, by the celerity with which the Flying Artillery was manœuvred. It was this new arm, followed by the combinations and rapid concentrations of an adept, which gave to Napoleon his superiority over the tactics of the great Frederic, and although in a defensive war, it may not be so valuable to us, the plains of Texas, Oregon, California, or Mexico, may present a theatre for its successful application in our service. The Corps of Cossacks, both of the Don and of the Black Sea, so formidable to the retreating French in the invasion of 1812, as well as a small battalion of Circassians excited a peculiar interest, from their skillful use of the Lance by the one, and the adroit horsemanship and practised gunnery of the other, at half speed, so like the Mounted Riflemen of our great Western Valley. It struck me as a very judicious plan to attach a squadron of Lancers to each park of Flying Artillery, and the whole scene afforded evidence of the vast superiority which discipline gives over mere valor, in all cases where the local position and natural defences do not impart to raw troops, the confidence which discipline alone inspires.

"I have pleasure in noticing frequent allusion in the St. Petersburg Journal published under the eye of this Government, to our country as a great maritime power. It is this impression which is best calculated to ensure a respect for our rights, and perhaps no disposition of the 'Steamer Missisippi' and of the 'Pennsylvania,' would be more judicious, than to show them to the Emperor, whose estimate of our power is chiefly regulated by his conviction of our capacity to contend for the freedom of the seas, of which Great Britain arrogantly assumes to be the Mistress. I trust you will pardon me for these suggestions upon subjects strictly Military and Naval; but when we look at the unauthorised efforts of leading European powers to control the action of independent American States, we cannot avoid examining the means by which all European interference with the affairs of the New World, shall be rebuked."

The climate of Russia was to me a subject of much misconception, before my arrival in that country. I found the winters to agree with my constitution, and ray health throughout, was firmer than at any period of my life. The cold season commences early in October, and often continues until the first of May. I crossed the Neva in a carriage, on 3 feet ice, more than once in the last of April. The cold is more intense, yet more uniform, than with us. The average cold, from the 1st Nov. to 1st of March, is equal to the coldest week in our winter, whilst many weeks, there are twice as cold, ranging from 15 to 25 degrees of Reaumur, which is 24 of Fahrenheit. The nights are long—from 4 o'clock in the evening, to 8 in the morning. The sled is in constant use in the winter, and is a cheerful exercise, when one is wrapt in furs. The rooms are admirably heated, so that in the coldest weather I slept on a mattress, under one comfort. This mode of imparting a uniform temperature to their rooms, is worthy of introduction into our own country, especially the northern part of it. The chimney is indeed an ornamental piece of furniture. It is made of brick, covered with porcelain; has flues, and when the wood has burned to a coal, the mouth below and the flues above, are closed up, which causes the heat from the bricks to spread gradually over the room. Unless the cold is very severe, one fire is sufficient for the 24 hours, and by means of a private passage, the servant heats the room without the necessity of coming in with the wood, a fact which will be ap-

preciated by all neat housekeepers, and by those who do not choose their slumbers in the morning to be disturbed in the preparations for rendering their bed rooms comfortable, both of which classes of persons I have, doubtless, now the honor of addressing. Sleds and ice hills, so peculiar in Russia, are the amusements of the day, while the long nights are occupied with Soires, Balls, Operas and Theatres, and even these engage for a portion of the night the attention of the literati and officers of State. I enjoyed the exhilarating exercise of being drawn in a Laplander's sled, with four reindeer on the ice of the Neva, and I often witnessed the small boats shod with iron like the sleds, drawn by the wind, in an incredible period of time, from Petersburg to Constandt, the great Naval Port.

The summer of Russia is as remarkable as the winter, the influence of the spring being scarcely felt. Not a bud is seen before the 1st of May, and the full blown leaf is found 1st June. The growth of vegetables is remarkably rapid, rendering them tender. The nights are the reverse of those in winter. You may read at midnight, and the people walk the streets until 11—at 1 dawn commences, and the sun is up at 2, having set the previous evening at 9. For six weeks in midsummer, the heat is oppressive in the sun, from 11 to 3, but you sleep under a coverlid, and thus find the invigorating effects, of which you are denied in the region of the Tropics.

(To be continued.)

From Goodman's Detector, of Jan. 5.

Since printing the Detector, we have Telegraphic dispatches, advising the failure of the following Banks in New York: James Bank, Jamesville; Commercial Bank, Friendship; Merchants' Bank, Canandaigua; Security Bank, Huntsville, and Franklin Bank, French Creek. All Country Banks in that State are under suspicion.

CHANCELLOR KENT.—Ripe in fame not less than in years, this great man recently died at the residence of his son in the city of New York, in the 86th year of his age. Twenty years ago and upwards he retired from the highest judicial position of his State, by a provision of her constitution, which vacated such places on the incumbent attaining to sixty years of age; and since then he has had power of mind and number of days adequate to intellectual achievements commensurate with any ambition. He peers high among the ablest and the most virtuous of men. Whilst so many Generals were building up the fame of his country in arms, he with equal success harvesting for her glory in the loftier, more difficult and less frequented fields of the jurist and the sage, and he has left behind monuments more enduring than them all.

The opinions of Kent upon great questions of law, of constitution and national policy, are intrinsically of the highest authority, and the American people have a right to them. He has given his judgment, both upon the pending war with Mexico, and its primary cause, the annexation by Congress of Texas. In a letter to the Hon. Garrett Davis, Chancellor Kent says: "I acknowledge your speech of January last on the annexation of Texas. I have perused it with much satisfaction, and I deem it perfectly conclusive that the annexation of Texas by concurrent resolution of Congress was unwarrantable, and a usurpation of the treaty making power; in every view violent, unjust, unconstitutional, and most pernicious and unprincipled, and will lead to the ruin of the Union."

Chancellor Kent had previously written a letter to Mr. Davis, on the receipt from him of a copy of his speech against the Mexican war, made in the House of Representatives during the month of May, 1846; in which he declared his hearty concurrence in the opinions and sentiments expressed by Mr. D. He avowed in terms of peculiar distinctness and strength, that Mr. Polk had himself begun the war against Mexico, in violation of the constitution, and that an Independent Congress would impeach him for it. Mr. Davis exhibited this letter to a large number of friends, when it got out of his hands and was not returned to him. But he sets the highest value upon it, and hopes that it will be found. If it should be, with the opinions of the great and venerable Gallatin upon the same subject, those of Chancellor Kent ought to be given to the American people.

Paris Citizen.

DIED.
On the 26th ult., at the residence of Mr. George Howard, in Mount Sterling, BENJAMIN HOWARD THOMAS, Esq., in the 33d year of his age. The deceased was a young gentleman of great promise; and few men of his age died more deeply lamented by the community in which he lived. He was a finished scholar, and of rare talents. He had studied the law and was just entering upon a career which seemed to foreshadow the highest success in the profession. Under the late requisition for volunteers to serve during the war with Mexico, his patriotic zeal for his country—his eloquence in presenting her high claims before the people—his promptness in raising a company and tendering it to the Government, evinced the rare qualities of the man, and won him the admiration of all. Had he died on the field of battle, or slept quietly after a long career of professional service, he would have been alike honored and lamented. Brave, chivalrous and dignified, he has been cut off in the flower of youth and promise, mourned by his numerous friends, and deeply lamented by the community. Peace to his ashes! Eternity to his memory! H.

Frankfort Athenaeum.

The Hon. B. STOKER, of Cincinnati, will deliver a Lecture before the Association, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 6 o'clock, in the Representative Chamber. Members of the Legislature, and others visiting Frankfort, are respectfully invited to attend.
ANDREW MONROE, Sec'y.
January 6, 1848.

To the Whigs of Franklin County.

A notice having been published in the Commonwealth, calling upon the friends of Gen. Z. TAYLOR, without regard to party, to meet at the Court House on Monday the 17th inst., to send delegates to the Taylor Convention to meet in Frankfort on the 22d of February next, we respectfully suggest that the Whigs of Franklin county assemble at the Court House on Saturday the 29th day of this month, to select delegates to attend the Whig State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and, also, to appoint delegates to the National Whig Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.
January 5, 1848.

MANY WHIGS.

A COUNTY MEETING.

The friends of GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR in Franklin county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Frankfort on the 17th day of this month, (being the third Monday,) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent them in the Taylor Convention to be held in Frankfort on the 22d of February next. This call is made without regard to party; but all who are anxious to see the Government administered in accordance with the views and plan of Washington, are earnestly requested to attend.
January 3, 1848.

Wanted.

A NEGRO WOMAN for the ensuing year, (without encumbrance,) a good cook and washer, for which a liberal price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.
J. B.
January 7, 1848.—6-4td

Servants to Hire.

TWO first rate female Servants, without encumbrance, and for sale at this Office.
January 7, 1848.—6-6t

Mackerel.

25 HALF BARRELS, Nos. 1 and 2, Mackerel; 25 quarter bbls. Nos. 1 and 2, Mackerel; a very superior article just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.
Jan. 3, 1848.

General Advertisements.

LAW BOOKS.

THE attention of legal gentlemen is called to the following LAW BOOKS, which will be sold at the lowest Western prices, to-wit:
Bacon's Abridgment, 10 vols. Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 4 vols. Equity Pleadings, 4 vols. Partnership, 4 vols. On Prom. Notes, 4 vols. Daniel's Chy. Practice, 3 vols. On Sales, 4 vols. Hilliard on Real Property, 4 vols. On Agency, 4 vols. Greulough on Evidence, 4 vols. On Bailments, 4 vols. Fearn on Remainders, 4 vols. Conflict of Laws, 4 vols. Phillips on Insurance, 4 vols. Roberts on Frauds, 4 vols. Pothier on Obligations, 4 vols. Hallant on Limitations, 4 vols. Clancy on Husband and Wife, 4 vols. Wheaton's Amer. Criminal Law, 4 vols. Phillips on Evidence, 4 vols. Cooper's Justiciary, 4 vols. Smith's Chancery Practice, 4 vols. Tillingham's Adams on Eject., 4 vols. Stephen on Pleading, 4 vols. Walker's American Law, 4 vols. Milford's Pleading, 4 vols.

A complete set of KENTUCKY REPORTS, (except Hughes and Sneed, which are considered of little value.)
W. M. TODD.

Kentucky Statutes.

A FEW copies of the Kentucky Statutes, complete, can be furnished, provided immediate application be made.
January 6, 1848.
W. M. TODD.

Gold Pens.

A NEW lot of Brown & Bagley's best Gold Pens, just received and for sale at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

Mathematical Instruments.

O'F Meagher's Make, beautiful and perfect, just received and for sale at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
(Jan. 6.)

Fashionable Hats.

THE most beautiful Mole skin, Beaver and Nutria HATS, of the finest finish, and comfortable fit. A good supply always on hand. Also, Cloth and Fur CAPS, at
W. M. TODD'S, No. 1, Seigert's Row.
January 6.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

I HAVE on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of
Cyclopedia Practical Medicine, Condé on Diseases of Children, 4 vols. Wood's Practice of Medicine, new work. Deewes on Females, 4 vols. Churchill on Diseases of Children, 4 vols. Parson's Wistar, 4 vols. Bartlett on Fevers, new edition, 4 vols. Ellis's Medical Formulary, 4 vols. Brodie's Clinical Lectures, 4 vols. Brodie on Diseases of Urinary Organs, 4 vols. Cooper on Dislocations and U. S. Hospitalary, new edition, 4 vols. Wilson's Dissector, 4 vols. Fowner's Chemistry, &c.
All which will be sold low, and respectfully invites the profession to give him a call.
W. M. TODD.
No. 1, Seigert's Row.
January 6.

Juvenile Books.

THE largest and best selected assortment ever offered for sale in this place, at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

Miscellaneous Books.

I HAVE some of the very best standard Works, which I will sell low, and request those desirous of making valuable additions to their libraries, to call and look over my stock.
January 6.
W. M. TODD.

Fancy Stationery.

A N assortment of Fancy Stationery of the newest styles, on hand at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
(Jan. 6.)

Fine Pocket Cutlery.

JUST received, by Express from Philadelphia, an assortment of PEN and POCKET KNIVES, of Rogers and Wostenholme's best Manufacture, and for sale at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

Notions.

PURSES, Pocket Books, Purse Silk, Rinses, Steel Beads and Tassels, Combs, Hair and Shaving Brushes, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, &c., for sale at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

American Almanac, 1848.

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1848. ALSO, McCullough's Kentucky Farmer's Almanac. Morton & Griswold's Western Farmer's Almanac; Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac; For sale by the hundred, dozen or single copy, at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

Lost.

IN the Streets of Frankfort, a SILK PURSE, containing three \$1 bills, and a Silver Thimble. The finder will please hand it to the subscriber.
A. S. MITCHELL.
January 5, 1848.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

A Additional supply of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, of the very best make. Also, Calf, Kip and Coarse Brogans, received a few days since, and for sale at
W. M. TODD'S.
First door below the Mansion House.
January 6.

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fade."

Colored Daguerreotype Portraits.
W. H. McCONNICKIN, having just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with all the late improvements in the art, offers his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and see specimens.
On Ann Street, opposite the Weisiger House, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store.
January 6, 1848.

THE ALLEGHANIANs



WILL GIVE A
CONCERT
At the Mansion House, on Saturday Evening, Jan. 8, At which they will sing many new and popular SOLOS, DUETS, QUARTETS, &c. Single Tickets 50 cents. Two Tickets will admit a Gentleman and two Ladies—to be had at the Hotels and door. Doors open at 7 o'clock—Concert begins at 7 1/2 o'clock.
January 4, 1848.

Negro Woman for Sale.
A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, about 23 years of age, with two children, the eldest a girl about 7 years old, and the other 4 years old, will be sold on very good terms, to one not desiring to take them out of the State. For further particulars, inquire at this Office.
January 5, 1848.—wit-dtf

Steam Engine for Sale.
I WILL SELL a small STEAM ENGINE, nearly new, on very accommodating terms. It is 6 1/2 inch Cylinder, 16 inches stroke, and all apparatus necessary for moving Machinery, except Boiler. It may be seen at my Steam Plank Dressing Manufactory, on Wilkinson street, near Judge Brown's. Any person wishing an Engine, would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Frankfort,

OFFICERS TOWN OF FRANKFORT.

L. Hord, Police Judge.

Trustees—Philip Swigert, Chairman.
Orlando Brown, C. G. Graham, James Harlan, Jno. W. Pruett, Henry Wingate, Joseph Belt, Members of Board.

H. B. Farrar, Clerk Board.
Wm. M. Todd, Treasurer.
Andrew Monroe, Town Attorney.
Wm. T. Herndon, Marshal.
W. B. Holeman, Market Master.
W. B. Holeman, Watchman.
Assessor.
Sup. Water Works.
Surveyor.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

On Ordinances—Messrs. Harlan and Wingate.
On Water Works—Messrs. Wingate and Brown.
On Education—Messrs. Brown and Wingate.
On Finance—Messrs. Belt and Graham.
On Markets, &c.—Messrs. Pruett and Belt.
On Streets and Alleys—Messrs. Graham, Belt and Pruett.
On Public Grounds—Messrs. Brown and Harlan.
On Fire Department—Messrs. Wingate and Graham.
On the Gas Works—Messrs. Swigert, Pruett and Brown.
On Health—Messrs. Harlan and Graham.

LOOK AT THIS BEFORE YOU BUY.

NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

BACHELOR & ROBERTSON,
No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.
ARE now in full receipt of their LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
embracing every variety and style of Goods, suited to the present and approaching season. Also, A FINE STOCK OF
Queensware, Caps, Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand every STYLE and VARIETY of GOODS usually kept in DRY GOODS HOUSES in this town. We receive our goods and customers our thanks for past favors, and respectfully invite them, and purchasers generally, to call and examine OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. We pledge ourselves to sell as low as the lowest, to all who may favor us with their custom.

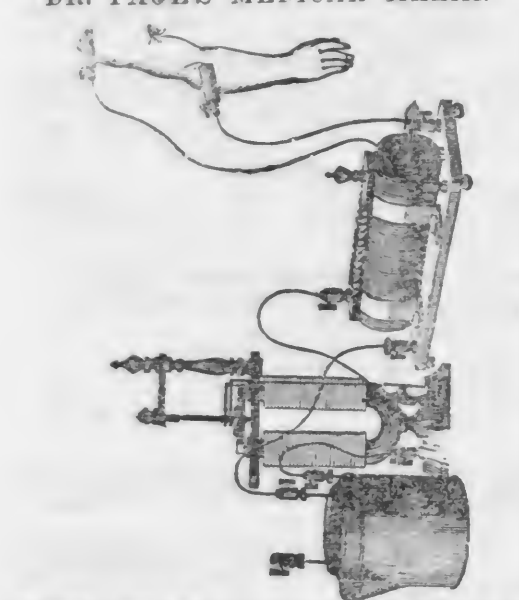
All kinds of Country Goods and Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

Frankfort, Oct. 19, 1847.—784—by

Candles! Candles!!

10 BOXES Spectra, 10 boxes Star Candles; 23 boxes Mould Candles; just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.

DR. PAGE'S MEDICAL HELIX.



THOSE desirous of applying themselves with this new and improved Machine for giving MAGNETIC ELECTRIC SHOCKS, can do so during the next few weeks at the Factory prices.

Physicians living at a distance can send for them by some of the Members of the Legislature.

The Manipulation with the Machine, will be shown to the purchaser free of charge, by Mr. S. S. BOTSFOED, (Electrician).

A specimen of these Machines can be seen at DR. LLOYD'S DRUG STORE.

PRICES:

Dr. Page's Vibrating Helix, \$15 00
No. 60. Rep. with battery, 10 00
Frankfort, Dec. 1847.—784—by

Frankfort Female Seminary.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Monday of February next, and continue twenty weeks.

The patronage of the Institution has received since its establishment, has been such as to render the permanency of it certain; and Mr. & Mrs. N. trust that the experience of more than thirteen years' constant teaching, will enable them to afford facilities for the improvement of Young Ladies, of a superior character. Therefore, in their appeal to the public for patronage, they feel confident that they can render entire satisfaction to those who may entrust them with the education of their daughters.

Pupils entering after the commencement of the Session, will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, but no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms, per Session of 20 weeks.

(One half to be paid in advance.)

English branches, \$12, \$15 and \$20 00
Music, 25 00
French, Drawing and Painting, each, 10 00
Boarding, Washing, &c., 50 00

Refer to—Gov. Wm. Owsley, Hon. J. J. Bullock, John W. Finnell, Esq., Rev. James Harlan, Col. James Davidson, Judge H. B. Monroe, Judge J. S. Hewitt, Esq., Gov. T. Metcalf, L. Broadhead, Esq.

January 4, 1848.—767—4

DENTISTRY.

DRS. MAJOR & WARNER, Resident Dentists, RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity, in the various branches of their profession—such as the CLEANSING, FILLING, EXTRACTION and INSERTION OF TEETH.

For the insertion of Teeth on Plate, no charge will be made unless entire satisfaction is given; and the public may rest assured that no exertions will be spared to render all their operations as skillful as possible.

S. B. Persons are requested to call and have their Teeth examined free of charge. Specimens of work always open for inspection.

Office on the corner of Main and Ann Streets, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store.

Frankfort, March 16, 1847.—753—by

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE,

Will give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, immediately opposite Mr. Lloyd's Drug Store, and one door below James Burdett's Grocery Store.

June 9, 1846.—713—1

DOCTORS PHYTHIAN & WATSON

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY. DOCTOR PHYTHIAN will give his chief attention to Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—branches of the profession in which he has been extensively engaged for eighteen years. He is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (London), and was for four years a dresser in St. Thomas' Hospital, under Sir Astley Cooper.

Dr. Watson on St. Clair Street, near the Bridge.

OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY—10 barrels for sale by Nov. 26, 1847.

Frankfort Advertisements.

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE."

A GUIDE TO
JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING
The office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN APPENDIX,
Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

That branch of the work in relation to Justices of the Peace, issued in a fourth edition of the "Kentucky Justice," by JACOB SWIGERT, Esq., revised and amended by J. M. T. HARRISON.

This work is now ready for delivery at the counting room of the Commonwealth office, and can also be had at Charles S. Bousley & Co's, Lexington; W. M. Todd's, Frankfort; Morton & Grosvenor's, Louisville; Lewis Collins's, Maysville; Lyle & Walker's, Paris. Price, \$3 50 per copy.

Where ten persons will club and remit us Thirty dollars we will forward Ten copies, by the Carrier, of the public books. We will have them well and carefully packed.

A. G. HODGES & Co.

Frankfort, Ky., 1847.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
AT THE
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.

The best bargains ever offered in this Market.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
Ever brought to Frankfort.

SOLOMON WEILER & Co.,

At the Great Western Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 3, Brown's building, and one door below the Commonwealth Office, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., have the pleasure to announce the arrival of very superior Clothing of the latest style, and made of very superior Goods. Their stock of Goods was selected by one of the first and most successful Tailors, and is manufactured into garments under the supervision of an experienced Tailor, so that they are well adapted to the season, and will sell at a very small profit, believing that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

Their stock consists of: *a la mode*; Frocks and Dress Coats of superior English and French Cloth; Beaver and Pilot Cloth Coats; Blanket Coats; French Cassimere Buckskin Coats; Tweed Cassimere and Jacon Coats; Stock Coats of every variety and at almost all prices; Vests of every variety and style, and at prices to suit the times; Cloth Cassimere, Cassimere and Jacon Pantalons of all sizes and patterns; Linen Shirts made to order, various prices and styles; Hats; Caps; Drawers and Under Shirts; Gaiters; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Fancy Scarfs; &c. &c. of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, a stock of Superior Traveling Trunks, which they will sell at good terms.

S. W. & Co., grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they opened the Great Western Clothing Store in Frankfort, are determined to merit a continuance of that patronage by strict attention to the wants of the people, and by supplying neither pains nor expense to supply these wants. They intend to keep at all times, a cool stock, and they intend to sell cheap; they therefore invite all to call at their establishment before they purchase elsewhere.

Frankfort, Ky., October 19, 1847.—784—Cm.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NAUTILUS (MUTUAL LIFE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 29, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS Company, which confines its business exclusively to Life Insurance, has now been in operation two years and a half, during which period it has issued 15,300 policies, and for the first eighteen months it experienced no loss. Its losses for the whole time have been less than \$10,000—leaving an accumulation of about \$65,000 on hand, beyond the payment of claims and expenses. This, added to the original guaranty capital of \$50,000, places the security of the Company on a basis so solid as no longer to admit of a rational doubt.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life. A feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated in this State.

Two dividends of 30 per cent. each, on the amount of premiums received, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, have been declared, and are credited to the accounts of the assured, and for which scrip certificates will be issued.

A dividend of 6 per cent. on the first year scrip has likewise been declared, payable in cash, to the holders thereof on demand, at the office of the Company.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium thereon amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent. with interest at 6 per cent.—may be received in full payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the accumulation to accrue to the policyholder, and to be paid for the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or of any of its Agencies.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56
20	91	95	1 77
25	102	112	2 04
30	131	136	2 56
35	135	153	2 93
40	169	183	3 20
45	196	219	3 73
50	232	269	4 60
55	292	321	5 74
60	335	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

A. M. Merchant, C. O. K. Nelson, C. F. Lindley, Samuel C. Paxson, Richard E. Purdy, Henry K. Bozert, Jonathan K. Herrick, R. A. Reading, Robert B. Coleman, Wm. N. Seymour, James Harper, Spencer S. Agnew, John S. Bussing, Loring Andrews, John M. Nixon, Morris Franklin.

A. M. Merchant, President.

R. B. COLEMAN, Vice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Attorney.

George Wilkes, M. D., 23 Light Street.

Cornelius R. Bogert, M. D., 5 St. Marks Place.

O. Bushnell, Esq., 22 Nassau Street.

Having been appointed Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

Losses adjusted in this town without delay.

Office at the Frankfort Bank Branch.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1847.

November Report.

THE NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 29, Wall Street, New York) has issued during the month of November, 1847, 11 new Policies, viz: to

Merchants	17	Lawyers	2
Manufacturers	9	Bankers	2
Farmer and Planters	3	Clerks and Agents	6
U. S. Marshal	11	Mariner and Boatmen	12
Member of Congress	1	Clergyman	2
Gentlemen	1	Judge	1
		Editor	1
			44
			27
			44

Number of Policies issued, 71

A. M. MERCHANT, President.

R. B. COLEMAN, Vice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Attorney.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KERNON informs his friends and former customers, that having resigned his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery solid stock in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Dr. H. Wingate at the old stand, over H. W. Law's Office.

Frankfort, July 21, 1847.—775—4

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE.

This Institution, created by an Act of the General Assembly, will be opened for the reception of Pupils on the 1st of March, 1847, under the immediate direction and entire control of a

Board of Visitors.

Appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth. It contemplates a Military Organization for Literary and Scientific purposes; an education eminently scientific and practical; the formation of regular habits, and the diffusion of a knowledge of Military Science.

Military duties will not be permitted to interfere with the pupils' progress in study. But will rather take the place of his unprofitable, and often, vicious play.

The course of study adopted, and which will be required in order to graduation, is that usually taught in the best Colleges, except that our language is required, (Latin or French) the due usually acquired by the student, being devoted to a more extended course in Mathematics, Natural Science and English Literature.

A Preparatory Department is organized in connection with the Institute, in which boys of tender age, and are subjected to the same Military discipline as the Cadets.

The position of the Institute, at the Franklin Springs, near Frankfort, Kentucky, (recently acquired by the Franklin Institute) is admirably adapted to every purpose of Academic purposes; the locality being airy and healthy, the mineral waters salutary, the buildings elegant, extensive and commodious, and the state of the soil, and the surrounding country, being well adapted to the cultivation of the soil, and the raising of stock, which seem inseparable from a city or village residence.

The Institution is placed under the charge of Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, as Superintendent, who has been brought prominently before the public, as a competent and successful teacher, and governor of youth, by his honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy; his subsequent connection with the Army, and with the Engineering Service of the General Government; his long and successful experience in the management of an Institution, by his recent connection with the Pennsylvania Academy.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions. The first commencing on the 1st Monday in October, and the second on the 1st Monday in March. The only vacation occupying the months of August and September.

The month of July will be spent in an excursion through the State, for the better study of its Geology and of Natural Science generally.

Applicants for admission, on paying the charge of the Institute, and presenting a certificate of good moral character, will be admitted into the classes as they advance, and may justify, and upon satisfactory passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment, as Cadet, from the Governor. The uniform of the Cadets is plain and neat, and being of Kentucky Jeans, will greatly reduce the expense of their clothing.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, Inspector, (ex-officio).

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Gen. Peter Dudley, President of the Board and Adjutant Gen., (ex-officio).

Hon. Henry Clay, Senator.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Governor.

Hon. John W. Russell, Franklin County.

Hon. David Thornton, Woodford County.

Gen. John T. Pratt, Scott County.

Hon. John S. Rogers, Lincoln County.

Hon. John L. Helm, Harlan County.

Col. Henry C. Payne, Fayette County.

Col. Thomas Anderson, Louisville.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, M. A., Superintendent and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. M. N. S. LARSEN, M. A., Professor of French and German Languages, and Natural Science.

Maj. John Jay Walker, M. A., Professor of Spanish Languages and English Literature.

James T. Dwyer, M. D., Surgeon and Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Maj. R. N. ALLEN, Professor of Elementary Science—Preparatory Department.

Col. Thomas O. Anderson, Assistant Instructor of Tactics.

Capt. ROBERT T. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

1st Lieut. S. W. PARK, Teacher of Drawing.

TEACHERS.

Institute charge per year of two months—for Board, Tuition, Lights, Fuel, Washing and Medical attendance, (payable half yearly in advance), \$100 00

Board, Tuition, Lights, Fuel, Washing and Medical attendance, (payable half yearly in advance), 100 00

Greek, German and Spanish Languages, (extra) each, (payable half yearly in advance), 10 00

By order of the Board of Visitors.

P. DUDLEY, Adj. General and President of the Board.

Franklin County, Ky., October 29, 1847.—744—1

Dr. Penney's Ague Pills.

Presenting the public with this remedy for the most troublesome of Western diseases, I am not surprised of the opposition that it will at first meet; for the community has suffered much by the impostures and frauds practiced by the getters-up of patent medicines, specific remedies, and cures, claiming to cure all diseases. No such have the people suffered from such infusions into their credulity, that it would seem foolish in any one, at this day, to introduce a specific for such a disease, but I do it, and do it too, sanguine of success, having had ample opportunity to test the efficacy of the Ague Pills now presented to the public. I do assure it, that they have never failed to cure in one solitary case where the directions were strictly observed.

They seem equally as well adapted to Agues of long standing as more recent ones. I could add a great many certificates in support of what has been said above, as regards their success; but that would swell this notice into a long and tedious paper. A few respectable witnesses are with a lost that are otherwise. See what Dr. John McRoberts, Druggist and Physician in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, says, whose acquaintance with the Ague Pills is better than that of any other person.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that I have been selling Penney's Ague Pills, as local Agent for this place, since some time last spring; and in every solitary instance that has come to my knowledge, they have succeeded in curing the Chills and Fevers. I heartily recommend them to the public, as a remedy every way worthy of confidence.

JOHN McROBERTS.

CAMDEN, ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that I have been acting as Dr. J. E. Penney's local Agent at this place, in selling his Ague Pills; and in no case have they failed to cure, where the directions have been followed.

ELIJAH ORR.

SALT RIVER, ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that my grand daughter was afflicted with Chills and Fevers, and was cured by the use of Penney's Ague Pills, and given them by the directions; she was promptly and effectively cured. Some of my neighbors have used them with like success.

DAVID EGBERT.

ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that last spring my wife and self were both severely afflicted with Chills and Fevers. I procured two boxes of Dr. Penney's Ague Pills; we took them by the directions, and neither one of us had another Chill after we commenced their use. Some of my neighbors have also used them, and so far as my knowledge extends, with complete success.

JAMES EGBERT.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that I have a gentleman in my employ who has been for some time afflicted with Chills and Fevers. He procured and used one and a half boxes of Dr. Penney's Ague Pills, which effectually cured him. Given under my hand, &c., J. G. WHITE.

Any person taking two of the boxes by the directions, and not curing of their Chills and Fevers, are authorized to return the money; but in no case will the money be refunded, unless the Agent is satisfied that the directions have been strictly followed, and at least two of the boxes taken. One box will cure five out of six cases.

J. E. PENNEY, M. D.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.

For sale at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth.

Price, \$1 per box.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 16, 1847.—788—1

Forfeited Lands for Sale.

ON the fourth Monday in March, 1848, (it being Circuit Court day) I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following tracts of land lying in said county, as residents' lands, forfeited to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the non-payment of taxes due thereon, unless the taxes, &c., be paid on or before the day of sale, with an additional charge of 50 cents on each tract for advertising:

26. John T. Pratt, 250 acres, Barren river, tax due from 1842; amount \$9 14.

27. Same, 100 acres, Barren river, tax due from 1842; amount \$1 43.

28. James Whitaker, 230 acres, Welch's creek, tax due from 1842; amount \$1 43.

29. Alex. Alexander, 150 acres, Big Reedy, tax due from 1842; amount \$2 67.

30. James P. Humphrey, 500 acres, Big Reedy, tax due from 1842; amount \$6 00.

31. Christopher Whalla, 113 acres, Big Reedy, tax due from 1842; amount \$3 12.

32. David Watkins, 160 acres, Big Reedy, tax due from 1842; amount \$3 20.

33. Joseph B. Johnson, 400 acres, Big Reedy, tax due from 1842; amount \$8 31.

August, 24, 1847.—76—2nd. Agent for the Commonwealth.

The title of the State in the above lands, held for the non-payment of the taxes due, will not pass any title, when the same comes in conflict with the provisions of an act, entitled, "an act regulating sales of forfeited lands, and applying the statute of limitation in certain cases," approved February 25, 1847.

State Advertisements.

List of Forfeited Lands

LIVING in Graves county, which will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Maysville, on the 4th Monday in May, 1848, (being Circuit Court day), the following tracts or parcels of land lying in said county, unless the taxes, interest and costs due thereon, be paid on or before that day, viz:

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS.

1. Robert Anderson, heir at law to David Anderson, deceased, 800 acres, Military entry, No. 762, South fork, Clark's river, part of an entry of 1000 acres patented to Anderson & Foushee, taxes due from 1825 to 1843, forfeited in 1842; amount due \$6 26.

RESIDENTS' LANDS.

1. Charles Carpenter, 20 acres, Barren river, taxes due for 1829, forfeited 1841; amount due \$3 30.

2. Thomas Burgess, 160 acres, Trace creek, taxes due for 1829, forfeited 1841; amount due \$11 25.

3. Jacob Samuel, 140 acres, Union, taxes due for 1829; forfeited 1841; amount due \$21 62.

4. John D. Hallam, 100 acres, Camp, taxes due for 1829; forfeited 1841; amount due \$11 66.

5. John D. Dunn, 20 acres, Irish creek, taxes due for 1840; forfeited 1843; amount due \$21 51.

Costs of advertising \$1 50 each tract, to be paid by the owner or purchaser.

August, 24, 1847.—76—2nd. Agent for the Commonwealth.

The title of the State in the above lands, held for the non-payment of the taxes due, will not pass any title, when the same comes in conflict with the provisions of an act, entitled, "an act regulating sales of forfeited lands, and applying the statute of limitation in certain cases," approved February 25, 1847.

THOS. S. PAGE, 2d Auditor.

Forfeited Lands.

ON the fourth Monday in April, 1848, (it being Circuit Court day) I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Greensburg, Greenup county, Kentucky, the following tracts and lots of land lying in said county, forfeited for the non-payment of taxes, interest and costs due thereon, unless the same be paid on or before the day of sale, viz:

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS.

10. Evan Griffith's heirs, 150 1/2 acres, taxes due from 1840 to 1843; amount \$12 07.

11. Alexander Smith, 100 acres, taxes due from 1837 to 1843; amount \$151 47.

96. Buckner Thurston, 778 acres, taxes due from 1830 to 1841; amount \$1 67.

97. Charles Hammond, 127 1/2 acres, taxes due from 1828 to 1843; amount \$71 47.

98. William Fitzhugh, 2000 acres, taxes due from 1820 to 1843; amount \$31 67.

99. James H. Cave, 250 acres, taxes due from 1820 to 1843; amount \$31 67.

100. James H. Cave, 250 acres, taxes due from 1820 to 1843; amount \$31 67.

101. James H. Cave, 250 acres, taxes due from 1820 to 1843; amount \$31 67.

102. James H. Cave, 250 acres, taxes due from 1820 to 1843; amount \$31 67.

103. James H. Cave, 2